

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Insert before the first sentence of the specification: --This application is a Division of currently pending application U.S. Serial Number 09/964,326, entitled "PIVOT SHAFT STRUCTURE FOR SCISSOR MECHANISMS" and filed on September 28, 2001.--

The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 24 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

As shown in FIG. 1, the scissor mechanism 12 has two bars 424 121a, 121b located at either side. The two bars 424 121a, 121b are crossed at a middle portion and engaged by a pivot shaft structure 120. Referring to FIG. 2, the pivot shaft structure 120 consists of a round shaft 122 located on one bar 424 121b and a mating round aperture 123 formed at another bar 424 121a. The round shaft 122 is rotatable in the round aperture 123 thereby to allow the two bars 424 121a, 121b of the scissor mechanism 12 to perform lifting and lowering operations.

The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 1 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

In the conventional scissor mechanism 12 with dual symmetric linkage bars (especially those of smaller sizes), the linkage bars at two sides are moving synchronously. In order to make production easier and to coordinate the movements, the bars 424 121a, 121b of the two linkage bars are usually integrally made and formed. The integral form may be a rectangular frame or an U-shape. For instance, in the scissor mechanism 12 shown in FIG. 1, two pairs of corresponding bars 424 121a, 121b are respectively formed in a rectangular frame and an U-shape (shown by broken lines for the portions hidden below the key cap 11).



The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 19 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

One of the shortcomings of the scissor mechanism 12 is that the two bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b have to be assembled in advance. As the round shaft 122 may turn freely in the round aperture 123, under certain circumstances it could happen that the round shaft 122 supposed to be assembled and installed for turning purpose will be mistakenly installed as a slide shaft (for instance, being mounted at the locations on the base plate 10 for supporting the two bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b). Namely, the two bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b are turned mistakenly for 180 degrees before the scissor mechanism 12 is installed. As a result, the subsequent assembly work and operations will have serious problems. This type of problems cannot be totally avoided even for the integrally formed bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b (as shown in FIG. 1), because to recognize the correct direction for the rectangular frame is difficult.

The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 12 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

The limited sizes of width and thickness of the bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b is another drawback of the conventional scissor mechanism 12. The round aperture 123 formed in the bar ~~424~~ 121a will result in a very thin structure for the bar ~~424~~ 121a around the round aperture 123 and thus severely weakens the structural strength of the bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b.

The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 1 of page 7 has been amended as follows:

The scissor mechanism 12 according to the present invention, like the conventional structure shown in FIGs. 1 and 2, consists of two crossed and pivotal bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b engaged through a pivot shaft structure 120. Each of the bars ~~424~~ 121a, 121b has ends mounting to the engaged elements. Through the pivotal



turning function provided by the pivot shaft structure 120, the engage elements attached to the scissor mechanism 12 may be extended apart or compressed closely toward each other.

The paragraph beginning at prenumbered line 23 of page 9 has been amended as follows:

In the structure shown in FIG. 4B, the front section 126 of the pivot shaft 124 may also be dedicated for guiding the assembly of the bars ~~124~~ 121a, 121b, and with the turning and limitation function of the pivot shaft 124 taken over by the turning contour 1241 and constraint contour 1242 located at the rear section of the pivot shaft 124.